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# Russian Poland is CENTER WAR STAGE

Impossible to Say Definitely What Developments Have Been or What is Transpiring

CONTENDING ARMIES RETICENT ABOUT AFFAIRS

Unofficial Statements Still Maintain That the Germans Have Suffered a Great Defeat at the Hands of the Russians

Official Petrograd Makes No Claim to a Decisive Victory

Berlin Claims to Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Enemy—In Belgium and France, Except for Artillery Duels, No Engagements are Taking Place—British Airman Dropped a Bomb on a German Ammunition Train

Explosion Could be Heard for Miles and Train Was Blown Up.

Russian Poland still holds the center of the war stage in public interest, but as yet it is impossible to say definitely what is transpiring there, or what the developments of the past few days have been.

Unofficial reports still maintain that the Germans have suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Russians in the territory lying between the Vistula and Warta rivers, and Lord Kitchener, the British secretary for war, in the house of lords, made the statement that the Russians had "been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, the heavier losses than they ever sustained before."

Official Petrograd, however, has made no claim to a decisive victory. "In the battle of Lodz, which continues to develop, the advantage remains secured to our troops," says the latest Russian official statement.

This communication adds that the German "are making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their corps" from the vicinity of Brzezina northward to the region of Strykow "under conditions very unfavorable for them." How many corps are in retreat here is not stated by Petrograd.

Berlin makes no acknowledgment of a defeat in Poland. On the contrary, the German war office says that the forces of Emperor William at Lodz and at Lodz have inflicted heavy casualties on the Russian army. In addition have captured 40,000 prisoners, 70 cannon, 160 ammunition wagons and 166 machine guns and destroyed 50 cannon. It added that the Germans have not been able to "bring this fighting to a close" owing to the fact that the Russians were bringing up strong reinforcements.

As to the fighting farther south, the Russians say that on the Austrian front they have captured two regiments, captured 5,000 prisoners, together with their commanders and other officials. The official Austrian declaration is that 25,000 prisoners, 49 machine guns and a quantity of war material have been taken by the Austrians in Russian Poland.

In Belgium and France, except for artillery duels here and there along the entrenched lines, no engagements are taking place.

AUSTRIANS WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR TRENCHES By Russians After Latter Had Crossed the River San.

London, Nov. 26, 9 p. m.—Professor Bernard Pares, the British government's correspondent at the Russian army headquarters, in a despatch dated November 25, described the Russian advance, and said that after the Russians had held the River San for nearly a month against the Austrians and came to go forward. The river was crossed and the enemy was driven back from his trenches and the neighboring villages and forced further back.

"The advance was triumphant at all points," says Professor Pares. "The Austrians were driven southward and westward. Some were pressed against the Carpathians at a point where there are only two passes and these are difficult and will hardly admit passage of artillery and field trains. Others were pressed back on Cracow, where the line of Russian advance is now complete."

The Russian impact on Cracow promises the first settlement of the destiny of western Galicia where the population is Polish and very ready to respond to the appeal of the grand duke (Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian force). The next gap is made between the Austrians and Germans, who already are retiring in virtual dissatisfaction in different directions and whose political interests must move and more differentiate."

Russian General Staff WITHHOLDING DETAILS Of Victory Over Germans—Simply Says Battle Continues.

London, Nov. 26, 8.35 p. m.—The Russian general staff is still withholding the details of the victory which all other despatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces that penetrated Poland. The official report simply says that the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians and that the Russians are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavorable for them. The Germans, on the other hand, claim that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lodz.

The military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lodz, for they say defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skirnowice and Piotrkow and interrupt communication between the northern and southern Rus-

## Cabled Paragraphs

Turkish Mine Lays Torpedoed. Paris, Nov. 27, 12.15 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Athens says that a Turkish mine-laying vessel, the *Atina*, was torpedoed and sunk by a Greek submarine off the coast of Smyrna.

Przemysl is Unharmed. London, 8.52 p. m.—Aviators returning from the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, according to a despatch received here from Budapest, say that the Russian bombardment has not done the slightest damage to the town. The defenders of the fortress are reported to be showing the greatest and keenest activity and to be continuing to repair the Russian bombardment has not done the slightest damage to the town. The defenders of the fortress are reported to be showing the greatest and keenest activity and to be continuing to repair the Russian bombardment has not done the slightest damage to the town.

PRESIDENT WILSON QUALIFIES AS A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER. One of the Diversions He Enjoyed on Thanksgiving Day.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 26.—President Wilson qualified as a mountain climber here this afternoon. With Francis S. May, his son-in-law, and Prof. Stockton Axson, his brother-in-law, he went up Petersburg mountain, from the summit of which he could look into New York and Vermont. The first part of the trip was made in a carriage and the remainder on foot. High up on the journey the president passed a mountain cabin, a mountain farmer, who gazed at him curiously and remarked: "You certainly do look like the president."

On his return Mr. Wilson was much refreshed by his climb, and in front of an open fire and read poetry to his relatives. The president's Thanksgiving dinner tonight consisted of a 40-pound turkey, bought from a nearby farmer, some venison sent by an admirer, cranberry sauce, vegetables and pumpkin pie.

At the services in St. John's Episcopal church this morning he listened to prayers for peace in Europe and continued properly in the United States. In his sermon the rector, Rev. J. F. Carter, referred to Mrs. Wilson's death. The president's Thanksgiving dinner tonight consisted of a 40-pound turkey, bought from a nearby farmer, some venison sent by an admirer, cranberry sauce, vegetables and pumpkin pie.

Winston Spencer Churchill Replies to Query in House of Commons. London, Nov. 26, 12.40 p. m.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, replied to a query from Frederick H. Booth, to the allegation that the French and British aviators who recently made a raid upon the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen had crossed Swiss territory in their flight.

Mr. Churchill said that he was flying at high altitudes, and that it was almost impossible to determine the course they were taking. However, the British aviators, who were flying at high altitudes, and that it was almost impossible to determine the course they were taking. However, the British aviators, who were flying at high altitudes, and that it was almost impossible to determine the course they were taking.

AMENDMENT TO DEFENSE OF THE REALM BILL Agreed to in the House of Commons Wednesday Night.

London, Nov. 26, 5 p. m.—The amendment to the defense of the realm bill agreed to in the house of commons Wednesday night. The amendment was introduced by Mr. Bonar Law, the opposition leader, and Lord Curzon, the foreign secretary, supported the amendment, saying he was glad it was introduced. In the original form the government was able to suppress all criticism of the press or on the platform of its members.

AUSTRIANS NOT FOLLOWING UP SUCCESSES IN SERVA. Due Mainly to Appalling Weather Conditions—Snow Six Feet Deep.

London, Nov. 27, 2.39 a. m.—Telegrams from Saloniki, the Morning Post correspondent says, "The news from Servia is optimistic. The Austrians are not following up their successes at Valjevo. This fact comes mainly to the appalling weather conditions. There has been a heavy snowfall between Nish and Uzbak. At Kumanovo the snow is six feet deep. The winter weather will aid the Servians, who already occupy positions of great natural strength. The morale of the army is excellent. The war is determined to carry the war to the bitter."

Forty thousand new troops, counting young men from 18 to 19 years of age, have joined the army before Kragevatz.

120,000 CASES OF SUSPICIOUS ALIENS IN LONDON. Six Thousand Houses Have Been Ransacked by the Police.

London, Nov. 26, 7.30 p. m.—Reginald McKenna, secretary of state for home affairs, stated in the house of commons that the police had investigated 120,000 cases of suspicious aliens in London. Six thousand houses had been ransacked, with the result that 443 persons had been interned.

With regard to the suggestion that all Germans and Austrians in this country should be interned, Mr. McKenna said that not all the English in Austria and Germany had been interned, and that if all the alien enemies of the United Kingdom should be locked up it would be a gross injustice to the innocent.

BRITISH AIRMAN DROPPED BOMB IN AMMUNITION TRAIN Blown Up—Explosion Heard and Felt for Miles.

London, Nov. 27, 3.11 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from a correspondent in northern France says: "Wednesday about noon a tremendous explosion was heard and felt for miles along the allies' line. The source of the explosion apparently was behind the German line."

"Later it was learned that a British naval airman had dropped a bomb squarely on a German ammunition train, which blew up."

BRITISH PRESS CONTINUES TO CRITICIZE FOOTBALL MEN Premier Asquith Declares Situation Does Not Call for Legislation.

London, Nov. 26, 8.35 p. m.—"The situation at present does not demand legislation for the suppression of football," said Premier Asquith in the house of commons today, replying to a question as to whether such a move was under way. The premier added that the negotiations with the football magnates were progressing from which satisfactory results were expected.

The agitation against football because it is interfering with recruiting continues in the British press.

## Explosion Sinks British Warship

ONLY 14 SAVED OF BATTLESHIP BULWARK'S CREW.

700 OR 800 MEN PERISH

Ship Was at Sheerness, an Estuary of the Thames—Catastrophe Is Attributed to Explosion of Magazine—Disappeared in Three Minutes.

London, Nov. 26, 3.51 p. m.—It was officially announced here today that the British battleship Bulwark had been blown up on Sheerness.

The British battleship Bulwark, 15,000 tons displacement, was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1902. She was 411 feet long, 75 feet wide and drew 29 feet of water. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, 12 6-inch guns, 16 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and four submerged torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 720 men.

Sheerness is on the Thames, at the mouth of the estuary of the Medway. It is 35 miles down the river from London. Only 12 men out of the 700 or 800 on board the Bulwark were saved.

According to the admiralty the explosion which resulted in the destruction of the Bulwark is believed to have originated in their own magazine. The loss of the Bulwark, according to a Central News despatch received this evening from Chatham, was due to an accidental explosion while ammunition was being loaded on the warship.

No Upheaval of Water. The explosion which destroyed the Bulwark occurred at 7.53 a. m. A vice admiral and a rear admiral who were on board the ship at the time were convinced that the disaster was caused by a magazine explosion. There was no upheaval of the water. When the smoke cleared away the ship had entirely disappeared.

An inquiry will be held tomorrow and the admiralty believes that it may throw some light upon the occurrence. Mr. Churchill, speaking in the house of commons concerning the disaster, said: "Between 700 and 800 Men Perish."

The loss of the ship does not seem to have caused much excitement, but I regret the loss of life, which was very heavy. Only twelve men were saved. All the officers and the rest of the crew, which I suppose amounted to 700 or 800, perished."

Disappeared in Three Minutes. The force of the explosion aboard the ship was so great that houses in Sheerness and even in South End, seven miles away and on the other side of the Medway, were violently shaken. The people fled into the streets in alarm. When the great ship blew up dense clouds of smoke and flame shot into the air. The vessel disappeared beneath the waves in three minutes.

Impossible to Render Assistance. So terribly was the Bulwark rent that it was impossible to render her any assistance. Immediately after the explosion the vessel was blown off by smoke and as the veil slowly lifted a handful of men were seen struggling in the water. They were rushed to their aid and picked them up. Some of the crew were badly mutilated.

Band Playing When Explosion Came. A touch of the dramatic was added to the catastrophe by the fact that the band of the Bulwark was playing when the explosion came. The disaster occurred while the Bulwark was at anchor near the mouth of the Thames, and the officers of the port about the public impression that the vessel was a favorite ship. For a little later we detected a portion of the huge battleship showing about four feet above the water.

Statement of an Eye Witness. An eye witness, who was on a ship at Sheerness at the time of the disaster, said: "I was at breakfast at about ten minutes to 8 o'clock. I was sitting at the table and went on deck. My first impression was that the report was produced by the firing of a gun by one of the ships, but the noise was not of that kind. When I got on deck I soon saw that something awful had happened. The water and the sky were obscured by dense volumes of smoke. At once we were ordered to render what assistance we could. At first we could see nothing, but when the smoke cleared we were horrified to find that the battleship Bulwark had gone. She seemed to have entirely vanished from sight, but a little later we detected a portion of the huge battleship showing about four feet above the water."

Another eye witness said that when the explosion occurred a great volume of flame and smoke shot in the air. The ship seemed to be split in two and then heeled over and sank. She disappeared in less than five minutes.

Movements of Steamships. Lizard, Nov. 26.—Passed, steamer Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam. London, Nov. 26.—Passed, steamer Menominee, New York. Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamer Caserta, New York.

New York, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamer San Guglielmo, Naples.

Charles J. Donohue, jailer of New Haven jail and former president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, died at New Haven, aged 33 years.

## Terrible Tale From Galicia

WHOLESALE MURDERS EXECUTIONS AND, EXCESSES

PILLAGE AND SACRILEGE

In One County There Are 3,800 Children Under Five Years of Age Who Are Homeless—Authentic Report of Committee.

Lemberg, Galicia, Nov. 26, via Petrograd and London, 2.10 p. m.—A committee appointed to investigate conditions in Galicia reports that there have been wholesale murders, executions and excesses of every description in war-torn Galicia. Thousands of starving and homeless families give evidence of the conditions.

Cruelty of Austrian Officials. The Russian population, the committee says, suffered more severely, less from natural consequences of war than from the cruelty of Austrian officials who always suspected the loyalty of the native populace and acted with marked severity since the beginning of the war.

1,000 Executions. The committee reports that it established the fact that in seven counties 253 men have been shot or wounded, including 200 priests. Throughout Galicia, it is estimated, 10,000 arrests have been made and 1,000 executions have taken place.

Homeless Children. In five counties, the committee states, its members counted 4,045 burned homes. In the county in which Przemysl is located there are 3,800 families with 3,800 children under five years of age, who are homeless.

Robbery and Sacrilege. Robbery and the sacrifice of churches are reported and it is said that whole families, including babies, children and decrepit old men—in one instance a village—have been thrown into prison.

A Girl Crucified. Most of these outrages are said by the committee to have been committed by Hungarians. It is stated that Cosacki who were pursuing a detachment of Hungarian troops, the body of one Russian girl who had been crucified. It is also alleged that in one field hospital five persons, horribly mutilated, were rescued. The committee reports that all these facts have been authenticated.

Russian Troops Aroused to Fury. The report said that the Russian troops had been aroused to a high pitch of fury against the enemy. The members of the committee made their investigations under the direction of its president, Count Babinisky, governor-general of Galicia.

ANNUAL PAN-AMERICAN THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION Prominent Figures in Official Life at St. Patrick's Church, Washington.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, the supreme court and other prominent figures in the government gathered at St. Patrick's church for the annual Pan-American Thanksgiving celebration.

President Wilson was in Williams-town, Mass., spending the day with his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Sayre, and it was the first time since the Pan-American celebration was organized several years ago that the president of the United States has not attended.

The diplomatic representatives, in uniform, mounted the steps of the church in a solemn but colorful procession where mass was said in celebration of the present war. Secretary Bryan was celebrated by a toast to the president of the United States and paid a tribute to the president and secretary of state for their efforts to maintain peace in the midst of the present world warfare.

The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame university. After mass the guests were entertained at a luncheon by Monsignor Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's. A silver medal bearing a figure of the Virgin Mary was presented to each of the diplomats and other guests at the luncheon.

The figure on the medals is a reproduction of the statue of Christ under the Andes mountains on the boundary between Argentina and Chile to commemorate the peace between those two countries.

President Wilson was represented at the celebration by his secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholic clergymen assisted at the luncheon, which was presided over by Rev. Michael J. Riordan.

At the luncheon following the ceremony, Cardinal Gibbons proposed a toast to the president of the United States and paid a tribute to the president and secretary of state for their efforts to maintain peace in the midst of the present world warfare.

The many serious responsibilities presented to late Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil, Monsignor Russell and Director Barrett of the Pan-American union, were among the other speakers.

BATTLESHIP MICHIGAN IS UNINJURED Grounded Off Cape Henry—Probably Will Be Floated at High Tide.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The battleship Michigan, which grounded today off Cape Henry, is uninjured and in no danger, and probably will be floated at high tide, according to a message to the navy department tonight from Captain Niblack, commanding. The ship is about 3 a. m. tomorrow.

Captain Niblack's message said the Michigan had come in about 3 o'clock this morning in a heavy fog and anchored in about water thirty feet deep. She grounded slightly astern. Tugs from the Norfolk Navy yard were standing by to assist in getting the vessel off.

## Condensed Telegrams

District Attorney Whitman was disappointed at the Segal verdict.

The 375th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard was observed at Cambridge.

Objections have been filed to the second will of Madame Nordica, by her husband.

At Prairie Creek, Ark., 365 indictments for conspiracy were brought against the coal miners.

Earth tremors will hereafter be recorded on a seismograph in Peabody Museum at Yale University.

A protest has been made in London to paying annuities to relatives of royalty who are fighting against the allies.

Senator Isaac Stephenson, who has been ill with acute indigestion was reported by his physician today as greatly improved.

Congress appropriated at its last session \$1,116,118.128 for the current fiscal year, as against \$1,088,678,788 for the last fiscal year.

The United States has declined to adopt the proclamation of London as a guide to commercial dealings during the European war.

The Ohio Society of New York and prominent Ohioans are planning a reception to Myron T. Herrick, retiring ambassador to France, on his return to New York.

Kicked on the head last Saturday in a rugby football game, Russell Fennell, a student at Santa Cruz Cal., high school team, died today from a cerebral hemorrhage.

An accidental explosion in a New York city tenement house revealed a bomb factory. Two foreigners were badly burned, and with another found in the place, were arrested.

Heavy rains along the lower reaches of the Brazos, Colorado and Berwind rivers in Texas, have caused those streams to overflow and an inundated area is increasing steadily.

John D. Rockefeller's only hope of relief from Cuyahoga county taxes, assessment of \$120,000 upon an involuntary personal tax return of \$311,953,337 now lies in the federal courts.

It is stated that the report published in the Bourse Gazette that Russia, France and Great Britain were endeavoring to secure the removal of the Dardanelles is a pure invention.

Because the neighbors didn't like the noise they made during the night, the 30 dogs kept by Miss Ludwig of Chicago the last two years, were taken by the health department to the town pound.

That seventy-five per cent of the pupils in the grammar grades in 119 schools of the city of New York, a hymn at sight is disclosed in a report made by the federal bureau of education.

Dr. Frank C. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, was the principal speaker at the celebration of the Carnegie Technical school, in Pittsburgh.

One of the palaces at Messina Italy, damaged by the earthquake in 1908, owing to bad weather suddenly collapsed, burying three families in the ruins. Six persons are said to be still under the ruins.

The town of Woods, which for several years has been threatened by forest fires, is reported to be in danger. The flames are passing to the northeast in a practically uninhabitable section of the Klamath mountains.

The 36 plumbers from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other Middle West States, indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, will have to face trial in the Federal court on December 8.

Justice Holmes refused to issue a writ to bring the Leo M. Frank murder case to the supreme court for review. Justice Lamar previously had refused to grant an application for review will be made to the entire court Monday.

Secretary Daniels in a Thanksgiving address to the thousands of employees at the Government Printing Office, spoke for a national policy of peace and the world and replied to critics of the state of preparedness of the army and navy.

Junior Lieutenants of the class of 1915 cannot hope to reach the grade of lieutenant in less than forty years under the present distribution of grades of line officers of the navy, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of navigation.

Aboard the steamship Byron, which arrived at New York from South American ports, were 68 passengers and 61 members of the crew of the Lauro, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the coast of Brazil.

A Mexican supposed to be a fugitive from justice in New York, entered the fourth floor room of Mr. and Mrs. Morris G. Congdon in Hotel Adelphi, Philadelphia, robbed them of \$13.50 at a point of a revolver, seriously wounded Mr. Congdon in the scuffle that followed, then killed himself.

An unidentified man, about 35 years old, was found dead near Hartford yesterday on a bank near the Connecticut river. The medical examiner says that the man had apparently stumbled down the embankment, his head becoming wedged between some stones. Cerebral hemorrhage is given as the cause of death.

T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson and J. R. McInnis, charged with complicity in dynamiting bridges in Sonora and who have been held by the Mexican authorities, were brought to the border at Nogales, Ariz., and delivered to the United States authorities.

Argentine Dreadnought Sails. Boston, Nov. 26.—The Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia today took leave of Massachusetts by way of the harbor and sailed for New York, on her way to the South American republic. She was manned by Argentine sailors in command of Captain Jose Moneta.

## Carranza Now in Vera Cruz

GREETED WITH CHEERS UPON ARRIVAL.

ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED

When He Spoke from the Balcony of the Municipal Palace—Today He Will Take Up His Official Duties and Direct Campaign Against Villa.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 26.—General Venustiano Carranza reached here late today from Cordoba. His arrival brought thousands of enthusiastic citizens into the streets, and when he spoke from the balcony of the municipal palace he was greeted with loud cheering.

Tomorrow the general will take up his official duties and from this city as his temporary capital, will direct the campaign against Villa and Zapata. Made Trip in Presidential Train.

General Carranza made the trip to Vera Cruz in the presidential train, which was gaily painted and was made famous by former President Porfirio Diaz. He was accompanied by Generals Obregon and Alvarado and Luis Cabrera, Jesus G. Trueta and other civilians who attained national distinction during the Madero regime.

Behind Carranza's train there came troop trains. Most of these newly arrived soldiers are of a type superior to those previously seen here and are hereby reasonably well equipped and disciplined.

Saloons Were Closed. To make sure that there should be no unpleasant incident upon General Carranza's arrival, the saloons and many commercial houses were closed. Recalling the general's past record of horseback riding, the local officials provided a magnificent mount for him at Los Cocotes, where the presidential train halted.

Marched With Common People. He waved the horse away, however, saying that he preferred to walk as did the common people. And so from Los Cocotes he trudged in the midst of a shouting crowd, under a canopy of confetti over the mile of highway leading under the triumphal arches to the center of the city. Later he was the guest of local officials at a dinner.

General Carranza's headquarters will be in the Lighthouse building. Just in front of this structure is moored the training ship Zaragoza of the Mexican navy. The Zaragoza arrived today. Near the Lighthouse building are care containing four aeroplanes which are in charge of Joe Dean, an Englishman. Troops are camped all about the building.

ZAPATA PRESERVING ORDER IN MEXICAN CAPITAL. Rumored That Villa and Zapata Are Acting in Perfect Harmony.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The forces of General Zapata are preserving order in Mexico City, according to advice reaching the state department today through various channels and the agents of General Villa. The capital are cooperating in these efforts. It was not known tonight whether any of Villa's troops had entered the city.

An official report from Consul Carothers, who is accompanying General Villa, was received tonight, however, which said Villa had renewed his offer of mediation and would be no looting or disorder after he entered the capital and the rights of all citizens, native or foreigners, would be respected.

The message was sent from the vicinity of Mexico City, Secretary Bryan said, and while it did not state that the northern army in Mexico City was to be expected at any time and that Enrique Gutierrez, named by the Aguilera faction, was taken to indicate that he was fully advised as to conditions there and acting in complete harmony with General Zapata.

Officials believe that the advance of the northern army in Mexico City was to be expected at any time and that Enrique Gutierrez, named by the Aguilera faction, was taken to indicate that he was fully advised as to conditions there and acting in complete harmony with General Zapata.

United States officials still were in doubt tonight as to the whereabouts of General Zapata himself. No mention of his presence in the capital was made in any message received, but it was believed he would join Villa there on the latter's arrival.

THREE CHILDREN DIE SHORTLY AFTER TAKEN ILL Had Been Playing in Dump—May Have Found Poison.

Woburn, Mass., Nov. 26.—Three children, state ward, living at 151 North O'Hara, were stricken suddenly ill before their Thanksgiving dinner today and died within a short time. They were Kristina, aged 8, his brother Anthony, aged 5, and Caroline, a sister, aged 6.

Medical Examiner William H. Keller expressed the opinion that death was due to poison which he thought the children may have found while playing in a nearby dump. An autopsy will be held tomorrow.

OBITUARY. John Z. Mason.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 26.—John Z. Mason, one of New Haven's best known business men, died in a hospital today, following a fall from his horse today. He was riding with his daughter Marion when his horse stumbled, throwing him to the pavement. He received a fractured skull. Mr. Mason was 64 years old and rose from a clerk to be president of the New Haven Shoe company.

Dr. James Truman. Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Dr. James Truman, a former dean of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, who was identified with dental work and teaching for nearly 60 years, died today at his home in this city. He was 88 years old. Dr. Truman also was well known as the editor of a number of publications devoted to the interests of dentistry.

The revenue cutter Acushnet at high tide pulled the British three-masted schooner Maurice off the flats at South Chatham, Mass., where she grounded yesterday.